

## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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For President of the United States,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Subject only to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Central Committee, a State Convention is called, to assemble at the city of Nashville, on the 9th day of June, 1868, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention, which will meet at the city of New York, on the 4th day of July next.

The people of the several counties throughout the State, are requested to hold County Conventions and appoint delegates to represent them in said State Convention.

All persons opposed to the policy of the Radical party are cordially invited to participate.

Democratic and Conservative newspapers of the State are requested to publish this call.

By order of the Central Committee, THOMAS H. JEANINGS, Chairman.

L. D. WALKER, Secretary.

AN INFAMOUS LAW.

We were utterly amazed until yesterday of the existence of a State of Tennessee, "for the benefit of discharged Union soldiers," enacted on the 6th of June, 1865, which provides, that "all Union soldiers who have served either as State or Federal soldiers, and have been honorably discharged from the service, and all citizens who have always been loyal, shall be permitted to carry arms, and to wear side-arms for their personal protection and defense."

The general Statutes of the State make it a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment, to carry weapons, either concealed or openly.

The Statute of 1865 undertakes to repeal this Statute as to all loyal white men and to every negro, white or black; so that, by the operation of the two Statutes, all white men who fought for or sympathized with the South shall be disarmed and made helpless and defenceless, while all the negroes that swarm in the cities, and every reckless Union vagabond are armed against them.

The Judge of the Municipal Court has said to the Grand Jury, in regard to this act of 1865:

I believe it to be the duty of this Court to charge you, gentlemen, that you shall give no heed to this act, unless you can give your own consciences as to the person who comes within the provisions of this act carries concealed weapons for the purpose of defending and protecting himself against a second individual, unless he has reason to believe that he is in personal danger of bodily harm from threatened assault of some particular individual or individuals. And with this single exception, you will indict every person who carries concealed weapons, and if you indict any one who comes within the provisions of this act, let him show the fact upon his trial, or bring the matter to the notice of the Court.

Centuries ago, Demosthenes, in his first oration against Aristogeiton, said, "The design and object of laws is to ascertain what is just, honorable and expedient; and when that is discovered, it is proclaimed as a general Ordinance, equal and impartial to all."

Blackstone, defining law to be "a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State," says that it is a rule; not a transient sudden order from a superior, to or concerning a particular person; "but something permanent, uniform and universal."

Demosthenes said: "It is also another consequence of laws being the rules of the universal order of society, that no law is made to serve only for one person, or for one case, or for one singular and particular fact; but they provide in general for what may happen, and their dispositions respect all the persons, and all the cases to which they extend. And therefore the will of princes, which are limited to particular persons, and to singular facts, such as a person, a gift, an exemption, and others of the like nature, are favours, concessions, privileges, but not laws."

In Wallis's *Heirs v. Kennedy*, 2 Yerger 555, the Supreme Court of Tennessee said: "This Court upon two occasions, and upon the most mature consideration, has declared that the clause 'law of the land' means a general public law, equally binding upon every member of the community. The rights of every individual must stand or fall by the same rule or law, that governs every other member of the body politic, or land, under similar circumstances."

"Were it otherwise, odious individuals or corporate bodies would be governed by one law, the mass of the community, and those who made the law, by another."

The same decision was made in *State Bank v. Cooper*, 4 2 Yerger, 599.In *Holmes v. James*, 11 Mass. 389, it was held that the Legislature could not suspend the operation of a general law in favour of an individual. The Court said that this was "one of the most odious and oppressive prerogatives of the ancient Kings of England." For that reason, it must be confessed, it is all the more appropriate that it should be exercised by a Tennessee Legislature which receives its inspiration from a madman like William G. Brownlow.

The Massachusetts Court, which, whatever the vagaries of the politicians of that State, has always expounded the laws ably and honestly, and vindicated with singular consistency the principles of that English liberty which the Massachusetts Bay men inherited, said: "It is manifestly contrary to the just principles of civil liberty and natural justice, and to the spirit of our Constitution and laws, that any one citizen should enjoy privileges and advantages, which are denied to all others under like circumstances; or that any one should be subjected to losses, damages, suits or actions, from which all others under the circumstances are exempted." "It was never supposed," the Court said, "that the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for example, could be suspended

## CONDENSED DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Brownsville, June Term, 1868.

BY H. CLAY KING, ESQ.

No. 5.—Palmer vs. Waggoner. From Memphis Circuit Court.

This was an action against the defendant, as administrator, for compensation for legal professional services rendered for the estate of the late John Palmer. The plaintiff was a white man, and the defendant a negro. The action was brought under the act of 1865, which authorized the payment of compensation to negroes for services rendered to white men.

The court held that the act of 1865 was unconstitutional, and that the defendant was not entitled to compensation.

No. 6.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 7.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 8.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 9.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 10.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 11.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 12.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 13.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 14.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 15.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 16.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 17.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 18.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 19.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 20.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 21.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

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No. 22.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

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No. 23.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

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No. 24.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

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No. 25.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 26.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 27.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 28.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 29.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 30.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 31.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 32.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 33.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 34.—Bartlett vs. Wilson and others. From the same Court.

This was an action against the defendants, who were negroes, for the recovery of a sum of money. The plaintiff was a white man.

The court held that the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, June 5.—The crop accounts from all sections of the State are favorable.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, June 5.—No lotteries are to be drawn in this State, the courts having ordered them.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, June 5.—Chas. A. Fuller, P. M. and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, died at 7 o'clock this morning.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 5.—Capt. James H. Pepper's mammoth steamboat Thompson, was successfully launched to-day at New Haven, Conn., with a cargo of 300 tons, being larger than that of any boat on the Western or Southern rivers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 5.—The House of Commons has voted in favor of permitting the new appointment to be made to Westminster College, and also in favor of a continuance of the session during the pleasure of Parliament. The suspension bill was then passed in the House of Commons.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river is rising, with seven feet four inches in the past twenty-four hours.

ARRIVED, June 5.—The river is stationary.

DEPARTED, June 5.—The river is stationary.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5.—One hundred horses were galloping in the ring yesterday at Jerome Park, and were never before congregated at a race course in this country.

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